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ABSTRACT

This paper provides background on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) program, describes the context for making decisions about future priorities, and presents proposals for changes in the Utah State Library Division policies, services, and funding. A discussion on federal funding for library services includes a brief history of LSCA, current uses of LSCA, and prospects for future federal funding after the end of LSCA. State initiatives, administrative strategies for the State Library Division, policy themes, and the proposal structure are identified in terms of creating the future for statewide library services. Service functions are described for four areas: (1) library service for the blind and physically handicapped; (2) reference services; (3) resource sharing and interlibrary loan; and (4) collection development. For each of these services, clients, trends, specific issues and proposals are noted. A timetable from the spring of 1995 through the spring of 1997 and a response sheet are provided. An appendix presents a table of the fiscal year 1995 uses of the LSCA. (AEF)

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ED 390 441

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE: PROVIDING BALANCED LEADERSHIP FOR A NEW ERA OF STATEWIDE LIBRARY SERVICES

Utah State Library Division

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CONTINUITY AND CHANGE:
PROVIDING BALANCED LEADERSHIP FOR A NEW ERA OF STATEWIDE LIBRARY SERVICES

A discussion paper presented to the Utah State Library Board
March 30, 1995

Utah State Library Division
Department of Community and Economic Development
1995

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INTRODUCTION

Continuity and change! These two powerful concepts are seemingly in direct opposition. The future of the State Library Division and Utah's libraries, however, will require a reconciliation between the two. The expected demise of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) program at the conclusion of the federal 1996 budget year presents us with a central question: "How can we preserve the best of our past while preparing ourselves for a new future?"

This paper provides background on LSCA, describes the context for making decisions about future priorities, and puts forward proposals for changes in State Library Division policies, services, and funding. These proposals are not final decisions. Rather, they suggest strategic directions and call for your reactions and response. Your comments will be reviewed by the State Library Board and staff over the coming months as they work through the process of determining what changes will need to occur, what priorities should be set for requesting replacement funding and how to manage the implementation process over the next two-year period so that the State Library Division can play a more focused role in the future of Utah's libraries and in the networked information environment of the 21st Century.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN UTAH

A Brief History of LSCA

In 1956, Congress passed the Library Services Act, an act designed to extend public library services to the nation's unserved rural areas. Because the Act required a state agency empowered to develop public library services on a statewide basis, the Utah Legislature created in 1957 the Utah State Library. Utah was the last state in the nation to create a state library agency. Over the years, the original Act (now known as the Library Services and Construction Act) was extended and amended to greatly broaden its purposes. It has been a significant catalyst and funding source for Utah's public libraries and for statewide and cooperative library services for nearly 40 years.

Current Uses of LSCA

The State Library Division receives LSCA funding through the U.S. Department of Education and administers the act under the authority of the State Library Board. Programs operate under annual and long range plans developed with the assistance of the Utah LSCA Advisory Council. When fully funded, LSCA currently provides approximately $1.2 million annually in support of a wide variety of activities. (For a complete list of activities for 1995, see the appendix.)

The Act has three titles. Title I focuses on improving public library services and extending access to public library services to special populations. Title II provides funding for public library construction or remodeling and for technology. Title III funds are targeted at improving interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Title III is the only title under which grants may be made to special, school, or academic libraries. Uses of LSCA may be grouped into four broad categories: grants (both competitive and noncompetitive), direct services, support services, and administration.

Grants: Approximately 58% of LSCA funds are distributed through competitive and noncompetitive grants. Grant priorities are established by the LSCA Advisory Council. **Competitive** grant categories under Title I include: inadequate library services, literacy, services to the elderly, limited English-speaking populations, or other disadvantaged populations. A special competitive grant category with a separate federal maintenance of effort requirement supports library services in the state's residential and correctional institutions. Title II grants support public library construction, remodeling and technology.

Noncompetitive Title I grants are given for specific purposes specified in the Act (such as the Major Urban Resource Library grant). Grants for OCLC Support and the Net Lender Reimbursement program encourage interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Grants from Title I go to public libraries for these purposes; Title III grants go to academic libraries.

Direct Services: Direct services to individuals account for approximately 26% of LSCA funds. Direct services fall into three areas: bookmobile services, library service for the blind and physically handicapped, and continuing education. **County bookmobile library service** is administered by the State Library Division under contracts with 22 county library services boards. In four counties, it is the only form of public library service (Daggett, Rich, Piute and Wayne.) In most other counties, bookmobiles are the only public library service funded by county government. Bookmobile service and LSCA funding are treated in more depth in a companion discussion paper entitled: *Utah's Bookmobile Counties in the Year 2000.* (Contact the State Library for a copy.)

Library service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is administered on a statewide basis by the State Library Division. Books are circulated to qualifying individuals in several formats: braille, records, cassettes, radio, descriptive video, and large print. **Continuing education** programs are provided under the umbrella of the Utah Public Library Institute for Training (UPLIFT). UPLIFT supports an annual day-long professional skills institute, basic certification training for nonprofessional library directors, training for public library trustees, and library practicums.

Support Services: These services, operated centrally by the State Library Division, benefit libraries statewide. Support services, approximately 12% of LSCA funding, provide partial support for the development of the State Library print and audiovisual collections, the circulation of materials from those collections and interlibrary loan. LSCA funds also support the printing and distribution of children's reading program materials, the Division's newsletter, *Directions for Utah Libraries*, and other publications.

Administration: Overhead costs for administering the planning, reporting, granting, and audit functions of LSCA Administration are covered in this category.

The End of LSCA

It may seem overly dramatic to talk about "the end of LSCA." After all, LSCA has endured since 1956 and has been reauthorized by Congress at five-year intervals for nearly 40 years. LSCA has made outstanding contributions to the progress of the nation's libraries and is generally regarded as an efficient, effective, and model federal programs. However, the continuation of LSCA is highly unlikely for three major reasons.

First, its very **age** is a source of criticism. LSCA was originally designed to address the problems of another era, and it has been widely acknowledged that new legislation and funding are needed to address today's library needs. When Congress last extended the act, members expressed the opinion that the Act should be replaced (or dramatically reshaped) in 1996 in light of the recommendations of the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Second, the **political climate** in Washington, D.C. has changed drastically since the November 1994 elections. Prior to November, the Clinton administration was expected to introduce replacement legislation for LSCA allowing Congress to fund LSCA in 1997. The administration has now announced that no such legislation will be introduced, and has requested no funding for Title III of LSCA for the 1996 fiscal year.

Third, the November elections also changed **congressional priorities**. Incoming representatives and senators are committed to downsizing the federal government, balancing the budget, and reducing the deficit. Federal commitments to public welfare, defense, social security and Medicare will almost certainly require that domestic programs, including LSCA, bear a large share of the anticipated reductions.

These factors indicate a future with reduced LSCA funding in 1996 and expiration at the end of the 1996 federal fiscal year. What then lies ahead?

Prospects for Future Federal Funding

Prospects for future federal funding for library service are problematic. While it is likely that libraries will continue to be eligible applicants for some competitive federal grant programs, future categorical funding rests on the passage of what is currently called the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA).

LSTA is draft legislation prepared by a task force including the American Library Association, the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, the Public Library Association, and the Urban Libraries Council, with representatives of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. LSTA streamlines and simplifies LSCA and sharpens the focus to two key priorities: information access through technology and information access for all people.

At this time, no date for introducing LSTA into Congress has been established, and no congressional sponsors are committed. Hopefully, the next six to twelve months will yield more information about the prospects and likely funding level to be associated with LSTA. At present, however, LSTA is a hope, not a promise.

CREATING THE FUTURE FOR STATEWIDE LIBRARY SERVICES IN UTAH

Creating the future for statewide library services in Utah in the absence of federal funding will require major adjustments. Those adjustments must be determined after careful consideration of public comment and in the light of the current state and national context. Ultimately, the future of library services in Utah will be a collective labor involving the State Library Board, the Division staff, and librarians and trustees throughout the state.

Statewide Influences

Four major initiatives and influences will shape the future context for library services in Utah: the 1991 Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, information technology, Governor Leavitt's electronic highway initiatives, and governmental budgetary decisions.

The 1991 Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services: Conference delegates adopted 58 recommendations. Approximately one-third were directed to the State Library, one-third to the library community, and one-third to a variety of state and local agencies, professional groups, and the private sector.

In setting priorities following the conference, delegates gave high rankings to recommendations urging the Division to expand its continuing education programs, establish a children's services specialist, a public information specialist, improve interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing, investigate reciprocal borrowing, strengthen its depository program for state publications, study the feasibility of ensuring access to state publications electronically, fund telecommunications network links for libraries, and a variety of other initiatives. While progress has been made in many of these areas, much remains to be done.

Information Technology: Advances in computing and telecommunications are changing the way we communicate, work, learn, play and the ways in which we provide library services. For libraries, new technology means reinventing library services. The challenge is to balance traditional and popular library roles with new and compelling information priorities.

Librarians are applying their expertise to help others learn to effectively navigate through realms of electronic information and to create valuable information networks. The Utah Library Network is already demonstrating that electronic information and document delivery will change how Utah's libraries do business. And as libraries change, the State Library Division must change to meet new needs.

Governor Leavitt's Electronic Highway Initiative: While information technology is encouraging change in libraries, Governor Leavitt's electronic highway initiative is providing new and specific opportunities for libraries in Utah. The Governor's initiative proposes to harness the potential of information technology to assist the state in accomplishing its key strategic objectives. The state's investments are creating an environment allowing libraries to gain affordable network access, to communicate with each other, to tap free and commercial electronic information sources, and to become information providers in a networked world.

Governmental Budgetary Decisions: With the November 1994 elections, a new attitude toward the federal budget has taken hold in Congress. Mounting concern about the size of the federal deficit, growing support for a balanced budget, and pressure for deficit reduction is creating a climate where budget cuts and shifts of remaining federal funds toward block grants is the norm. Libraries will not be the only state and local agencies to be affected. Most state and local agencies will be experiencing shortfalls over the next two to three years. Competition for replacement funding from the state legislature and local governments will be intense. In this climate, it would be unwise to count on federal funding to sustain daily library services, or state funding to replace all lost federal dollars.

ASSUMPTIONS

In creating future plans, the following assumptions underlie the proposals outlined in this paper:

* Congress may rescind 1995 funding for LSCA Title II
* In 1996, Congress will fund LSCA Title I but is unlikely to provide funding for LSCA Titles II and III
* No federal funding for LSCA will be available in fiscal year 1997.
* Some federal funding may be available in 1997 (or later) under a new Act, but such funding will come with new priorities and cannot be relied upon to resolve the planning challenges now facing the Utah library community.
* The State Library must absorb the loss in LSCA administrative funds
* The Legislature will not replace all lost LSCA funds
* To gain additional state funding from the Utah Legislature in the years ahead, we must demonstrate that we have planned well, set priorities, made cuts and absorbed losses where appropriate.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE STATE LIBRARY DIVISION

The State Library Division will pursue a number of administrative strategies in managing the coming transition. The Division will:

* Assess its policies, programs and services
* Seek input from the library community, trustees and other interested parties
* Evaluate basic operational functions and channel any savings into replacement of lost federal funds
* Reallocate staff time and priorities
* Scrutinize all upcoming personnel vacancies, and transfer funds from positions left unfilled to help cover the loss of federal funds
* Maintain close coordination and communication with executive and legislative budget officials.
* Carry over some federal funding from fiscal year 1996 to 1997 in order to create a transition cushion.
* Seek new revenue sources from contractual services or grants when possible.

POLICY THEMES

Three broad themes will dominate the future policy framework of the State Library Division and shape the environment for the specific proposals which follow in this paper.

FLEXIBILITY: The Division must maintain a flexible stance during the coming transition for several reasons. First and most obviously, the Division's funding base is changing. Second, these adjustments will occur at a time when state and local governments and the library community will also be adapting to new financial realities. Third, technology, as noted above, will change the service needs of the State Library's traditional clients and create new clients. Fourth, a changing environment will lead to new and unexpected opportunities, and the Division must be prepared to respond quickly.

RESPONSIVENESS: In this dynamic environment, the Division must remain responsive to the evolving needs of Utah's libraries, librarians, trustees, library friends and users. Such responsiveness will be a crucial criterion for evaluating how adjustments in Division programs, policies and services will be made. Further, the Utah library community is characterized by great diversity. Libraries vary greatly in size, in service capacity and in the services they need from the State Library. This circumstance will require the State Library Board and Division staff to weigh all interests as new service priorities are defined.

LOCAL EMPOWERMENT: As the section below emphasizes, the State Library is engaged in two broad functional areas: the provision of library services and the establishment of frameworks supporting the service efforts of others. Whenever possible, the Division must increasingly focus its energies on empowering local governments, individual libraries, and librarians to respond directly to the challenges they face.

PROPOSAL STRUCTURE

The State Library Division's service programs may be grouped into two broad functional areas: library service functions and framework functions. The proposals on the following pages are presented in this overall structure to provide additional clarity and to group functions with similar purposes.

Service functions are those activities which might be reasonably carried out by any library. The Division provides such services under special circumstances when benefits accrue from centralized statewide administration, when specialized formats or client needs are involved, when overall economies result, or when activities cut across traditional political and jurisdictional lines. **Framework functions** are programs, policies, grants, and other activities whose common goal is the empowerment of individual libraries, librarians, trustees and local governments to improve library services. This function has grown rapidly in importance in the last decade.

SERVICE FUNCTIONS	FRAMEWORK FUNCTICNS
Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	Library Development Services: Consulting, Continuing Education, Public Library Management Data, Public Information, Publications
County Bookmobile Library Service (Covered in a separate paper)	Grants: Public Library Development Grants, Utah Library Network Connectivity Grants, LSCA Title I and II Competitive Grants
	Children's Services
Reference Services	Utah Library Network Support
Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Loan	Resource Sharing: Policy and Grants
Collection Development	Statewide and Electronic Collection Development

The proposals on the following pages focus on the programs and services of the State Library, not on the source of funds. Although some activities have traditionally been federally supported, the most basic questions facing the State Library Division and the Utah Library community concern what programs and services should continue or be strengthened and what programs and services should be de-emphasized or dropped. These questions are valid regardless of funding sources. When answers to these questions have been established, it will be possible to reallocate ongoing state funding and seek replacement funding where appropriate.

SERVICE FUNCTION: LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

DESCRIPTION: The Blind and Physically Handicapped Program provides specialized library service for the blind and physically handicapped. The program:

- Loans materials in large print, braille, records, and audio and video cassettes.
- Operates a radio station to broadcast current, relevant newspaper information.
- Recruits and trains volunteers to assist with agency activities. (Approximately 4,000 hours of volunteer service are donated monthly.)
- Operates a computer braille service to produce, upon request, braille materials which are not available from any other source.
- Administers, under contract with the Library of Congress, a regional warehouse supporting the nation's libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.
- Under a full service contract with Wyoming, circulates library materials to more than 1,600 certified patrons in Wyoming.
- Under service contracts, circulates braille to patrons in eleven western states.

CLIENTS: 10,000 blind and physically handicapped individuals.

TRENDS:

New technology will provide computer literate blind and physically handicapped patrons with computer access to the world of print much faster and in a format they can use.

ISSUES:

The Program currently serves 27% of its estimated potential population. The number of patrons served and materials circulated to them are growing at the rate of 5-7% annually. This growing workload will place pressure on the existing staff to respond.

PROPOSALS:

1 Move the program's automated system from the Capitol mainframe to the Division's local area network to improve productivity and reduce operating costs.

2. Move Tape Duplication to Utah State Prison to improve productivity.

3, Seek state funding to replace the shortfall in LSCA Title I funds remaining after the proposals above are implemented.

SERVICE FUNCTION: REFERENCE SERVICES

DESCRIPTION: Fill subject requests and answer reference questions using the Division's traditional print-based collections and electronic information resources.

CLIENTS: Smaller public libraries, institutional libraries, bookmobiles, schools (a few), general public, state agencies, businesses, blind division, and out-of-state patrons.

TRENDS:

With the improving quality of local library service, the reference questions received by the State Library are becoming more complex.

The Division's increased visibility within state government may lead to an increased demand for service from state agencies

ISSUES:

For approximately one third of the state's libraries and their users, the State Library Division is the primary service provider for in depth reference services. The Division is committed to providing a timely, high quality response to these needs. Arguably, these libraries and their users are better off as primary clients of the Division than they would be as secondary clients of another library system. It is also a more equitable distribution of the workload on a statewide basis to have the State Library assume this role.

PROPOSALS:

1. Make the Division's on-line public access catalog available on the Internet as soon as possible to increase its visibility and usefulness to Utah libraries and to reduce the number of subject requests.

2. Identify ways of increasing staff productivity and/or providing more staff support.

3. Reexamine the Division's policies governing services to various client groups.

4. Seek state funding to replace LSCA Title I and III funds now supporting this function.

SERVICE FUNCTION: RESOURCE SHARING AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN

DESCRIPTION: Fill interlibrary loan requests from the Division's collection and transfer the remaining requests to other libraries in the state and nation using the OCLC Interlibrary Loan subsystem.

CLIENTS: Smaller public Libraries, bookmobiles, schools, state institutional libraries, out-of-state patrons, state agencies, general public, blind division, businesses

TRENDS:

Interlibrary loan requests have been increasing annually, and Division staff will be under pressure to respond to a growing workload.

ISSUES:

Even though network accessible information is helping smaller libraries become more self-sufficient, electronic databases and Internet access also make extensive bibliographic information more visible, which contributes to increased demand for interlibrary loan services.

PROPOSALS:

1. Investigate ways of providing public libraries generating large numbers of interlibrary loan requests with a direct connection to OCLC.

2. Adjust staff workloads to provide timely response to ILL subject requests.

3. Reexamine the Divison's policies governing services to various client groups.

4. Seek state funding to replace LSCA Title I and III funds now supporting this function.

SERVICE FUNCTION: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION: Division collections include traditional print-based collections (the reference, state and federal documents, publisher's review copies of children's books) and electronic information resources. Staff build these collections to support reference and resource sharing (service functions) and consulting and continuing education (framework functions). They acquire, catalog, process and circulate books, periodicals, indexes, state and federal documents, audiovisual materials, electronic publications and information resources, and maintain the Division's integrated library system, indexes, and other technical services activities.

CLIENTS: Division staff, public libraries, bookmobiles, schools, state institutional libraries, out-of-state patrons, state agencies, general public, blind division, businesses

TRENDS: Electronic publications and information resources will increase in importance for periodicals, indexes, state and federal publications. Statewide database contracts for periodicals and information services with shared costs are providing new opportunities and approaches to collection development.

ISSUES:

The loss of LSCA funding will curtail the Division's collection development efforts unless savings and/or replacement funding is obtained and will decrease the workload associated with technical services for state institutions and bookmobile services.

PROPOSALS:

1. Regularly evaluate the Division's collection development policy in light of the increasing availability of electronic information resources. Use any savings generated to cover the loss of federal funds.

2. Drop the State Library's status as a federal depository, disburse the collection, and rely on electronic information resources for federal information.

3. Refocus the Division's audiovisual collection to include only materials useful for continuing education purposes. Distribute children's audiovisual materials directly to public libraries for local use.

4. Reallocate staff time from acquisitions functions to support the growing workload in the reference and resource sharing services.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: UTAH LIBRARY NETWORK SUPPORT

DESCRIPTION: Connecting public libraries to the state wide area network and the Internet involves many activities. The Division provides technical support and training for Network installation and maintenance; establishes a standard software "toolkit"; provides training in network navigation, information resources, and commercial database services; publishes print and electronic versions of a network training manual; and offers "help desk" support.

CLIENTS: Public libraries, colleges and universities, state agencies, and Internet users (local, regional, national, international)

TRENDS:

The workload associated with the ULN project has grown rapidly in all areas, adding greatly to the demand on staff time and requiring staff to learn new skills.

Internet usage is growing exponentially. State agency use is likely to skyrocket and will place its own demands on Division staff, although some potential exists to generate revenue from state agency services.

ISSUES:

The Internet and other wide area networks are blurring the definition of a library's users. A user may not reside in the library's community or be a part of the library's usual primary clientele group. This schism between those who are paying for access to service and those who are actually using service will accelerate the demand for more centralized funding to address the problem.

As use of the Utah Library Network grows, there will be growing need to provide technical support and "help desk" functions during the evenings and on weekends.

PROPOSALS::

1. Monitor staff workloads, and seek solutions for providing "help desk" functions during evenings and weekends.

2. Investigate possible revenue sources from services to state agencies.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: STATEWIDE AND ELECTRONIC COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION: The Division's work with electronic collection development assists libraries throughout the state in four ways: (1) the Division administers a statewide depository program and produces an index of state documents; (2) it is determining ways to make state government publications available electronically; (3) it negotiates statewide contracts for network accessible commercial information services on behalf of public libraries and other clientele groups; and (4) it maintains a World Wide Web Home Page.

CLIENTS: Public libraries, colleges and universities, state agencies, schools, and Internet users (local, regional, national, international)

TRENDS: As network connectivity becomes pervasive in libraries throughout the state, electronic delivery of information, copies of journal articles, and state agency publications are becoming reality. Declining cost and the increasing software sophistication will soon make electronic delivery the norm for many types of information and publications.

PROPOSALS:

1. Continue to seek ongoing state funding for a stable set of commercial databases, journal indexing and article delivery services, and other informational products.

2. Find software solutions making electronic access to state agency publications simple for agencies and users, and devise cataloging and indexing strategies for state electronic publications.

3. Move the Division's index of state publications, Utah Under Cover, to a network searchable database.

4. Develop strong partnerships with state government and the state's educational community to explore effective methods of broadening access to electronic information and implementing unified contracting processes for electronic information resources.

5. Continue to build the Division's Home Page as an easy-to-use network navigator.

6. Encourage state agencies with extensive collections to enter their holdings into the Division's on-line public access catalog.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

DESCRIPTION: Library development services include consulting services, continuing education, public library management data, public information, and various publications. It empowers library directors and staff, trustees, and local government officials with information and guidance on all aspects of library service, including governance, funding, planning, evaluation, programming, policy making, community relations, problem solving, and effective networking. Development services also play a key role in helping the State Library leadership identify emerging issues and needs in the library community and design responses. It is a bridge between individual public libraries and the Division.

CLIENTS: Directors, staff, trustees, friends, and local governing authorities of public libraries. Through continuing education and publications, other clients include all Utah librarians and supporters, the media, government officials and agency personnel interested in libraries. Potential clients include state agencies.

TRENDS: Consulting and continuing education, by their nature, focus on what is current or evolving. The same factors which are reshaping the future of the State Library Division are also directly affecting libraries throughout the state. The need for library development services will remain high.

PROPOSALS:

1. Continue overall support for development services functions, but retarget and refocus activities to emerging needs and issues.

2. Refocus the consulting program and broaden Development Services staff responsibility to include primary consulting for all libraries, thereby allowing the Information Services staff to concentrate their efforts on network products and services.

3. Refocus continuing education activities. Assign the Coordinator a more active role in integrating network training and current UPLIFT programs into an annual continuing education plan for all Division constituencies.

4. Eliminate the annual Professional Skills Institute, unless future federal funding provides an opportunity to continue it.

5. Begin distributing major Division publications online as well as in paper.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: GRANTS

DESCRIPTION: The State Library's grants program administers both state and federal grants. State funds support two grant programs: the public library development grants (distributed to public libraries meeting Utah's public library standards) and Utah Library Network grants (which fund initial and enhanced connectivity to the state wide area network and the Internet). LSCA federal grants are given for a variety of purposes. Title I grants fund inadequate library services, literacy, technology, services to those with limited English-speaking ability, the elderly, and other disadvantaged groups. Title II grants fund public library construction and/or remodeling and technology. Title I and Title III grants for OCLC Support and Net Lender Reimbursement programs are treated separately under the Framework Resource Sharing Function.

CLIENTS: Utah's public library and bookmobile users.

TRENDS: As long as the public library community can effectively demonstrate the continuing importance of state grant funds to the State Legislature, the Division's state grant programs are likely to remain fairly stable. No major reductions are foreseen in the public library development grants program. Utah Library Network connectivity grants may decline over time as most libraries achieve network connectivity.

ISSUES:

The loss of federal grant programs will impact public libraries who have relied on the grants in the past to supplement local funding, to initiate new programs, or to sustain ongoing programs.

PROPOSALS:

1. Do not seek replacement funding from the state legislature for the following LSCA Title I and Title II grant categories: institutional library services; major urban resource libraries; inadequate, literacy, elderly, limited-English speaking, technology, public library construction and remodeling.

2. Do not replace the vacant Grants Coordinator position; reinstate the position when (or if) a new federal act provides funding for grants.

3. Monitor the proposed new federal legislation, the Library Services and Technology Act, and implement new grant programs if the Act is passed and funded.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: RESOURCE SHARING: POLICY AND GRANTS

DESCRIPTION: The State Library Division serves as the coordinating agency for the development of statewide policy on resource sharing. It administers the state interlibrary loan code, documents the resource sharing activities of the state's libraries, and provides LSCA grants to support resource sharing activities from both LSCA Titles I and III. These grants provide subsidies for participation in OCLC and partial compensation for net interlibrary loans to reimburse libraries who lend more materials to other Utah libraries than they borrow.

CLIENTS: Patrons of the state's public libraries, bookmobiles, schools, academic libraries, and the state at large.

TRENDS:

In spite of the explosive growth in the delivery of electronic information, demand for resource sharing activity continues to grow. While interlibrary loan patterns shift over time, the state continues to see a continuing rise in the number of "net loans" eligible for reimbursement. The increased visibility of bibliographic information on the network will stimulate and reinforce this trend.

ISSUES:

Financial support for library service in Utah is derived from a specific sponsoring institution (schools, colleges and universities) or from a specific taxing governmental unit (cities and counties). Those providing the funding expect that library services, therefore, will benefit primarily those individuals who are the primary clientele of that institution or the local taxpayer. LSCA funds have been the primary financial incentive and compensation for resource sharing and have played a key role in making interlibrary cooperation possible. The loss of LSCA funding will undercut the ability of the directors of the state's larger libraries to participate in resource sharing programs. The state's smaller libraries and communities will bear the brunt of this loss in service.

PROPOSALS:

1. Seek state funding to replace LSCA Titles I and III funds now supporting the OCLC Support and Net Lender Reimbursement programs.

FRAMEWORK FUNCTION: CHILDREN'S SERVICES

DESCRIPTION: The children's services function enhances the competency of librarians delivering services to children and youth through: providing notices of special resources available (training, booklists, public relations opportunities, Internet or World Wide Web-based materials, etc.); maintaining a collection of review copies of children's books donated by publishers and a collection of video materials to support children's programming; offering technical assistance to libraries; sponsoring training and workshops on topics relating to children's services; coordinating children's reading programs; and through promoting public library involvement in family literacy activities. The establishment of this function was a key recommendation of the 1991 Governor's Conference on Libraries.

CLIENTS: Librarians working with children and youth as well as schools, K-12 library media specialists, and teachers.

TRENDS:

Children and youth form a larger percentage of the state population in Utah than any other state in the nation. This makes children's services a high priority for Utah's public and school libraries. Demand for these services will remain high.

Use of the video collection is declining.

As public libraries and schools are connected to the Internet, there will be increasing opportunities to reach children, youth and the adults working with them through electronic networks.

PROPOSALS:

1. Maintain general support for this function

2. Discontinue the circulation of videos to support children's programming and disburse the collection to local libraries.

TIMETABLE

Spring 1995	Distribution of this paper; comments returned and reviewed by the State Library staff; reports given to State Library Board at May 18th meeting on feedback from this paper as well as the companion county bookmobile service policy paper; Spring planning meeting of the LSCA Advisory Council on May 24th; Division continuing review and implementation of administrative options; monitoring federal legislation and appropriations activity.
Summer 1995	Preparation of draft policy and program proposals for the 1995-1996 year covering the issues presented by this paper as well as the companion paper on bookmobile service administration and funding; statewide teleconference to be held in July to solicit feedback from the library community, library boards and local elected officials on the proposal package; final proposals to be reviewed by the State Library Board in August; preparation of budget request for the 1996 Legislature; monitoring federal legislation and appropriations activity; Division continuing review and implementation of administrative options.
Fall/Winter 1995	Continuing administrative adjustments; preparation for the 1996 session of the Legislature; monitoring federal legislation and appropriations activity.
Spring 1996	Review of state and federal funding status; adjustment of program plans; review of remaining targets for replacement funding.
Summer 1996	Budget status review for the 1996-1997 year by the State Library Board in August; preparation of budget request for the 1997 Legislature; additional communication with the library community; monitoring federal legislation and appropriations activity; Division continuing review and implementation of administrative options.
Fall/Winter 1996	Continuing administrative adjustments; preparation for the 1997 session of the Legislature; monitoring federal legislation and appropriations activity.
Spring 1997	Final review of state and federal funding status; final adjustment of program plans and Division services.

RESPONSE SHEET

To help the Division establish its priorities and plan for the future, please return your response to the following questions to Amy Owen, Director, State Library Division, 2150 South 300 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115 by May 1st, 1995.

1. Which State Library service and framework functions are **most important** to your library and should be preserved or strengthened? **Please tell us why.**

For the three functions most important to you, tell us what you think of the proposals outined in this paper. Do you agree, disagree, have changes or new ideas to suggest?

Function Name: _____

Proposal 1	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 2	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 3	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 4	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 5	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 6	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree

Other suggestions:

Function Name: _____

Proposal 1	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 2	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 3	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 4	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 5	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 6	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree

Other suggestions:

(PLEASE CONTINUE ON THE REVERSE)

Function Name: _____

Proposal 1	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 2	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 3	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 4	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 5	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree
Proposal 6	_____ Agree	_____ Disagree

Other suggestions:

2. Which State Library service and framework functions are **least important** to your library and should be de-emphasized or dropped? **Please tell us why.**

Please add any other comments, suggestions, ideas, or questions.

Name: _____

Library: _____

APPENDIX

UTAH
LIBRARY SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION ACT
FY 1995 USES

PROGRAMS	LSCA TITLE I	LSCA TITLE II	LSCA TITLE III	ACTIVITY FUNDED
ADMINISTRATION				
Administration Activities	$46,000			Administration
TOTAL	$46,100			
BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED				
Library Services	$109,100			Direct Services
TOTAL		$109,100		
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT				
Institutional Library Service	30,000			Grants
MURL	25,000			Grants
UPLIFT & UPLIFT-T	17,000			Direct Services
County Bookmobile Library Service	186,800			Direct Services
LSCA Travel	2,000			Administration
Literacy	12,000			Grants
Limited English Speaking	11,000			Grants
Inadequate Public Library Service	117,000			Grants
Elderly Grants	10,000			Grants
Public Library Construction		$347,467		Grants
TOTAL	$410,800	$347,467		
INFORMATION SERVICES				
OCLC Support	30,200		$45,400	Grants
Net Lender Reimbursement	22,602		42,398	Grants
Information Services	22,555		76,832	Support Services
Strengthening State Library	35,640			Support Services
TOTAL	$110,997		$164,630	
LSCA TOTALS	**$676,997**	**$347,467**	**$164,630**	

FY95 EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

CATEGORY	TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TOTAL	PER CENT
Grants	$257,802	$347,467	$87,798	$693,067	58%
Direct Services	312,900			312,900	26%
Support Services	58,195		76,832	135,027	12%
Administration	48,100			48,100	4%
TOTAL	**$676,997**	**$347,467**	**$164,630**	**$1,189,094**	**100%**

UTAH
LSCA TITLE I DETAIL

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM	$46,100	Administers all LSCA programs. Benefits the entire State.
BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROGRAM	$109,100	Provides complete library services to the blind and physically handicapped statewide.
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		
A. Institutional Library Services 1. Decker Lake Youth Center ($1,500) 2. Utah School for the Deaf/Blind ($2,500) 3. Utah State Hospital ($6,000) 4. Utah State Prison Libraries ($15,500) 5. Utah State Development Center ($4,500)	$30,000	Grants given to five residential and correctional institutions throughout the State. Funds provide materials and equipment.
B. Major Urban Resource Library 1. Salt Lake City Library	$25,000	Salt Lake City Library is the only library eligible by statute. All libraries in Utah may use the City Library as a resource center for materials not available locally or through the State Library.
C. Ut. Public Library Institute for Training (UPLIFT & UPLIFT-T)	$17,000	Provides statewide continuing education and training for public librarians & public library trustees.
D. Areas with inadequate services	$186,800	Provides public library bookmobile services in 22 counties: Box Elder, Cache, Tooele, Utah, Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Beaver, Iron, Garfield, Washington, Kane, San Juan, Daggett, Piute, Rich and Wayne. County library service boards contract with State Library for service delivery and pay 50% to 65% of the cost.
E. LSCA Travel	$2,000	Provides travel funds for staff administering LSCA.
F. Literacy Services 1. Cedar City ($7,000) 2. Price ($5,000)	$12,000	Grants provided to public libraries for adult literacy programs. Funds support staff, library materials and program operating costs depending on local needs.
G. Limited English Speaking 1. Salt Lake City ($9,000) 2. Ephraim ($2,000)	$11,000	Grants provided to public libraries for material printed in other languages for those people with limited English speaking ability.
H. Inadequate Public Library Service 1. Davis/Weber County ($20,000) 2. Ephraim Public ($5,000) 3. Fillmore ($3,000) 4. Gunnison ($5,000) 5. Logan ($7,000) 6. Morgan ($3,000) 7. Murray ($25,000) 8. Orem ($9,000) 9. Pleasant Grove ($3,000) 10. Price ($4,000) 11. Provo ($9,000)	$117,000	Grants provided to public libraries needing financial support to improve inadequate services. Projects include: bibliographic access, collection development, circulation systems, catalogs and online community information, library furniture and shelving and assistance in meeting Utah's public library standards.

UTAH
LSCA TITLE I DETAIL, CONTINUED

12. Richmond ($2,000) 13. Payson ($9,000) 14. Summit County ($3,000) 15. Weber County ($10,000)		
I. Services to the Elderly Grants 1. Brigham City ($5,000) 2. Salt Lake City ($5,000)	$10,000	Provide Utah's elderly residents with information for effective living, the opportunity for continued growth and learning, and leisure enrichment throughout their entire lifespan by improving and expanding library materials, services and programs directed to this population group.
INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM		
A. OCLC Support Program 1. Davis County Library ($5,000) 2. Weber County Library ($5,000) 3. Salt Lake City Library ($5,000) 4. Salt Lake County Library ($5,000) 5. Logan Library ($5,000) 6. Park City Library ($2,600) 7. Washington County ($2,600)	$30,200	Pays telecommunication and modem charges for public libraries for the first OCLC terminal in each library using OCLC services. See matching grants to academic libraries under Title III.
B. Net Lender Reimbursement	$22,602	Partial reimbursement on a per unit basis to those libraries who loan more to other Utah libraries than they borrow: Davis County, Logan, Murray, Orem, Park City, Price, Provo, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Uintah County, Washington County, and Weber County. See matching grants to academic libraries under Title III.
C. Information Services	$22,555	Provides children's reading programs, publishing of materials for Utah public libraries, and a professional video collection for training public librarians and for programming.
D. Strengthening State Library Agency	$35,640	Provides partial support for State Library collection development.
GRAND TOTAL OF LSCA TITLE I:	**$676,997**	

UTAH
LSCA TITLE II DETAIL

PROJECTS AWARDED WITH 1995 FUNDS.

Grant Award	Amount	Purpose
Brigham City Library	$3,000	**Technology Grant:** Three terminals will be purchased for patron access to the Internet and the Utah Library Network, and eventually to CD-ROM products.
Beaver Public Library	$25,500	**Construction Grant:** The Beaver Library will have remodeling done. The front steps will be replaced, the inadequate vestibule with doors which open the wrong way will be changed, the 1945 boiler (originally coal burning, now converted to oil), will be replaced with a modern natural gas heating & cooling system.
Logan City Library	$12,766	**Technology Grant:** Hardware and software will be purchased to provide public access and library staff with more efficient access to the computerized library resources including the Internet and the Utah Library Network. It will also provide access to computer software and CD-ROM based reference resources.
Salt Lake City Public Library	$256,125	**Construction Grant:** A new 12,000 sq. ft. library will be constructed for the Rose Park area. It will replace the current Rose Park Branch Library located at 1185 West Tenth North.
Washington County Library	$50,000	**Technology Grant:** The library will completely replace their 10-year-old automated library system with a new Dynix system. Both hardware and software will be purchased.
Weber County Library	$1,776	**Technology Grant:** The project will be to purchase a closed circuit TV to provide access to printed library materials for the visually impaired.
TOTAL TITLE II	**$347,467**	

LSCA TITLE III DETAIL

INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM

A. OCLC Support Program 1. Lee Library, BYU ($5,000 2. College of Eastern Utah ($2,600) 3. Dixie College ($3,400) 4. Snow College ($3,400) 5. Salt Lake Community College ($2,600) 6. Southern Utah State College ($5,000) 7. Eccles Health Sciences Library ($5,000) 8. Marriott Library, Univ. of Utah ($5,000) 9. Weber State College ($5,000) 10. Utah State University ($5,000) 11. Westminster College ($3,400)	$45,400	Pays telecommunications and modem charges of academic libraries for the first OCLC terminal in each library using OCLC services. See matching grants to public libraries under Title I.
B. Net Lender Reimbursement	$42,398	A partial reimbursement to libraries who loan more to other Utah libraries than they borrow. Reimbursement is a per unit payment for net loans. Academic libraries receiving payments include: College of Eastern Utah Library, Dixie College Library, Eccles Health Sciences Library (U of U), Lee Library (BYU), Marriott Library (U of U), Merrill Library (USU), Westminster College Library, Salt Lake Community College Library, Snow College Library, Southern Utah State University Library, Weber State University Library. See matching grants to public libraries under Title I.
C. Information Services	$76,832	Supports staff at the State Library who administer interlibrary loan and reference services projects involving school and academic libraries.
TOTAL LSCA TITLE III	**$164,630**	